

UNEMPLOYMENT IN COUNTRY IS GENERAL, BUT IS NOT ACUTE

to cease his activities, are you going to demand of the Commissioner of Accounts that he obey Mr. Undermyer?" The Mayor was asked. The Mayor replied:

"Commissioner Hirschfeld has a duty to perform under the law and I expect that he will perform that duty."

In the letter of invitation Mr. Undermyer requested the Mayor to produce any letters he may have from Brindell, John T. Hettrick, the lawyer, who operated "codes of practice" for the limestone ring involved in the Court House contract, and any city department heads bearing on the Court House contract, which may be in the Mayor's files.

Mr. Undermyer also wrote yesterday to Anning S. Prall, President of the Board of Education, offering cooperation in ferreting out collusion between contractors on public schools.

In his letter to the Mayor Mr. Undermyer said, in part:

"I ought perhaps to add that, knowing what I do and feeling you and your subordinates should have known as to the collusive character of many of the accepted bids for public work, I am personally more than ever satisfied that the contracts based on such bids should not have been made and should now be cancelled. If payments withheld, but the committee as well as myself will meet the subject with an open mind. You appreciate, of course, that the inquiry, in so far as it relates to contracts for city work, is germane to the housing problem only as it discloses the general situation concerning all building construction affected by the pools and combinations."

RED HOT LETTERS SENT TO HIRSHFELD.

In his first letter to Commissioner Hirschfeld, Mr. Undermyer wrote that the only way he can be of service is to refrain from injecting himself into the committee's activities and taking up its time with hearsay and inconsequential matters. This had reference to the affidavit of Dennis E. Connors, school building contractor, who said he had paid money to labor delegates. He also suggested that Mr. Hirschfeld explain why he had held back the letter from John T. Hettrick, offering the Mayor support of labor unions in return for giving the Court House contract to Hettrick's client, and had then suddenly published the letter, after Hettrick's papers were seized.

"You say you showed it to a World reporter," Mr. Undermyer wrote, "but you neglected to add that you pledged him to absolute secrecy, which he of course strictly observed. You know that there is no class of men in any profession to be so unreservedly trusted to keep such a secret and that your secret would be guarded. And yet you try to create the impression in the public mind that this secret disclosure was intended as a publication of the letter of which you were so careful not to let the public know until your hand was forced."

Shortly after writing this letter, Mr. Undermyer sent the following to Commissioner Hirschfeld: "Since writing you this P. M. I find from the evening papers that in your insatiable mania for self advertisement you continue to embarrass and obstruct the work of the committee. Your last offense is the premature giving out for publication of the details of a transaction into which you introduced to the detriment of the inquiry. The only way in which you can be of aid is by ceasing your indiscretions and interference with our work. If the Mayor cannot do so, not care to stop, you other means must be found. Knowing nothing of our plans you persist in a course that is proving most detrimental to the cause. We are acting from design and prefer to adopt the more charitable view that the main springs of your ill-timed activity are ignorance and self-exploitation. I again ask you to stop."

Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld said to-day in reply to the Undermyer statement:

"I have no personal bias in his conduct. His conduct is a manifestation of hypocrisy. In one breath he says he will retire from the investigation if it takes on political aspects. In the next he writes to the Mayor a letter which is political in its entirety. He is taking up leads which I furnished him after six weeks of work outside the limits of the Connors (school contractor) case is being examined in the next room to my office."

"Undermyer said to me not long ago, 'Why run a side show? Why not come with me in the big show?' I have attended the hearings not to be amused by Undermyer's cheap comedy, but to be on guard for the City of New York."

WHAT EXCITED THE IRE OF MR. UNDERMYER.

The cause of Mr. Undermyer's ire was the examination by Commissioner Hirschfeld of Howard H. Sherwin, Vice President of the Board of Education, who had been awarded the \$2,330,000 contract for building six of the twelve new State schools and plans on which Sherwin told of bribes paid to him.

In the particular case the Comptroller called to Mr. Undermyer's attention, he gave the following report: The Sherwin-High School was designed in 1918, estimated cost \$39,187. It was approved by the Board of Estimate May 19, 1919, but the plans were destroyed by fire before the contract was let. The plans were redrawn, and Sept. 12, 1919, were approved by the Board of Estimate, estimated cost \$40,000. The following bids were received Oct. 28, 1919: Thomas Dwyer, \$74,000; R. A. Clarke Company, \$74,000; James MacArthur Company, \$89,710; John Fallon, \$82,130.

The contract was awarded to Dwyer and the Board of Estimate was requested to approve the contract, but it rejected it and ordered new bids Jan. 12, 1920. These were as follows: Dennis E. Connors, \$74,000; T. A. Clarke Company, \$87,000; Thomas Dwyer, \$124,000. The contract was awarded to Connors, who dropped the contract and forfeited his \$10,000 earnest money bond.

MOST OF ARMY OF IDLE IN EAST EVENING WORLD'S SURVEY SHOWS

(Continued from First Page.)

Thousands of applicants for work through the State for road building or to work in industries that were unable to get workers a few months ago. One effect of this condition has been to cut down the turnover of labor to the lowest it has been in many years, according to officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other big industries. The only workers being employed are those who are willing to be sent West.

NONE NEED BE IDLE, BALTIMORE REPORT

New Industries Demand More Men—Clothing Trades Stagnant—Carpenters Refuse Increase.

(Special to The Evening World.) BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The labor situation in Baltimore at this time, based upon a survey just completed by the Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade and the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, is declared to be more satisfactory than in any other large city in the country. While there is an overabundance of labor in certain lines, new industries just opening up are absorbing many additional thousands of workers, and indications are there is no necessity now for unemployment and no prospect of idle workers this winter.

George G. Smith, director of the Industrial Bureau of the Board of Trade, declares the excellence of the local labor situation is due mainly to two factors, the wide variety of industries located here, no one trade dominating, and the fact that many new plants being completed are demanding additional workers. Already more than 15,000 new workers have been employed since summer, while 25,000 more will be needed this winter and next spring and summer to man industrial plants now building.

There are practically no idle male workers in Baltimore. While there have been reductions in the force of factories and plants, these have been rapidly absorbed in other industries. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company and other shipbuilding and repair plants are taking on over 10,000 workers, while the General Electric, Columbia Graphophone and other large plants are adding thousands to their forces. Such reductions as have occurred have been mainly in one or two lines, notably in the clothing industry, where almost total stagnation exists, and in the railroads.

PRODUCTION INCREASE KEEPS UP WAGES AND WORK.

With the exception of several of the late clothing shops, where it is estimated 10,000 workers are idle or on part time, there has been no closing down of mills or factories and except in the case of the Crown Cork and Seal Company and the Mount Vernon Woodbury Cotton Mills very little reduction in output. A proposition has been made to the idle clothing workers that they agree to increase production and there will be no lowering of wages. The cotton mills have laid off 2,500 men and are running about four days off.

There has been no strictly local strike of magnitude for several months and where votes have been cast to decide for or against a strike, there has been no strike with the exception of 200 plasterers, who struck this week for \$10 per day, their present wage being \$8.

In sharp contrast to the plasterers, however, is that of the city's 15,000 carpenters, who had secured an agreement a year ago from the Builders' Association to increase wages on Nov. 1 of this year to 10 cents an hour, or from 80 cents to \$1 per hour. Last Sunday, altogether of their own volition, the carpenters voted by an overwhelming majority to refuse this increase, on the ground that living costs were falling and prospects of many new orders for the coming year.

MANY ERIE PLANTS ON ONLY HALF TIME

Diversified Industries Aid Situation—Longer Hours for Work Without Increased Pay.

(Special to The Evening World.) ERIE, Pa., Nov. 10.—Erie, because of its more than 500 diversified full industries is not yet experiencing full results from the gradual yet definite slackening of work. Only one plant is shut down entirely for lack of orders.

Two thousand men are idle, the Pennsylvania State employment bureau here reported to-day. This is due, the report states, to many of the large plants working half time in an endeavor to get back to a pre-war basis. There are no strikes in Erie. Wages have not been reduced, but in such plants as the Erie Forge and Steel Works, which make cannon for the Government, workers are on a three-day week.

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ten-hour day for an eight-hour pay. This condition is the same in other mills.

The situation has been accepted by the men and there has been no trouble. The State employment bureau in its report says heavy construction work is keeping more than 1,500 men at work who will be idle later on.

Dana Jones, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Erie, said to-day:

"Conditions in Erie are fair. There is only one plant here entirely closed, but many others are on part time. Erie, I believe, is better off than most towns because of its diversified industries. We do not need any more men here except, perhaps, a very few skilled mechanics."

The Erie Motor Truck Manufacturing Company, Erie's premier industry, reports many months of orders ahead and sees a trend of prosperity in the truck business. This company is just completing the first unit of a mammoth new plant.

Eugene McManus, labor leader, declared to-day a fight for an open shop in Erie's industries was brewing.

NEW ENGLAND

TEXTILE AND SHOE WORKERS HARD HIT

Part Time Work or Reduced Pay for Thousands—Boston Labor Situation Good.

(Special to The Evening World.) BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The labor situation in Boston is regarded as better than normal. Martin T. Joyce, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, declares that in his opinion one of the first lines to feel the effect of a change in conditions would be the building trades.

"At present there is not the slightest indication of a stop in the extensive renovating and remodeling work that has been steadily going on."

"It would seem that with the lowering of prices for materials even greater building operations would start soon. When the building trades are practically all engaged it is a good sign. There has been no reduction in wages affecting workers generally in the city, and no talk of any. With the exception of one strike that has been on for many months, the labor situation is particularly free of trouble."

"I should say as a whole the labor situation in Boston is better than in almost any other center."

This view was also expressed by representatives of industrial and manufacturing concerns who believe conditions relative to labor in this city are good.

Some of those pointed out that the most marked increase in idleness, laying off of men, reduction in time and wages, so far as New England was concerned, was in the textile industry. In Williamstown, Conn., New Bedford, Fall River and other places reductions in working forces have been made. In Fall River, for example, the mills put on limited time. These, in fact, have been general in the textile field. In a few of the textile cities the alternative has been given to the employees of continuing working at from a 15 to 20 per cent reduction, or have the mills shut down. Invariably the reduction has been accepted.

In one instance, in the shoe manufacturing line, Richard H. Long, who ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket in recent years, gave the employees notice to act on a proposed forty-eight hour week without change of wages, which was rejected. Thereupon Mr. Long posted notices that for the forty-four hour week, he has insisted for some time, work would continue, but with a 15 per cent reduction in wages. Final action has not been taken on this matter.

MILL WORKERS HIT IN RHODE ISLAND

Thousands on Part Time and Others Accept 15 Per Cent Pay Cut—2,000 Idle.

(Special to The Evening World.) PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—Approximately 2,000 men and women have been thrown out of work within the past month by the closing of Rhode Island mills and factories. In addition, between 10,000 and 15,000 have been forced to accept curtailed working schedules of three and four days a week.

The mills in the State have announced reductions in wages of 15 and 20 per cent, which employers have voted to accept. Other mills, it is said, will announce similar action in the near future.

FEW IDLE IN MAINE; SOME WAGES CUT

Silk Mill Workers Accept 15 Per Cent Reduction—Carpenters and Masons Lack Work.

(Special to The Evening World.) PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 10.—Comparatively few industrial workers have been laid off and there are no strikes in this city. One big concern manufacturing tin cans has shut down temporarily and 500 employees are out of work. A big boiler and machinery plant has laid off fifty out of several hundred workers, and smaller concerns of various kinds, including black, have thrown a few hundred more on their own resources.

The Haskell Silk Mills employees of East Brook, numbers 500, have just accepted a 15 per cent cut in wages, and 300 employees of the cotton mills in Brunswick, having been on strike all fall for a 15 per cent raise, have returned without getting their demands.

The chief idleness in this city is among carpenters and masons, with

Family of Eleven Arrives Here From Holland, And Will Become Americans on Western Farm



JOHAN, HENRY, VAN LIEROP, FRIDA, JOSEF, MARIE, VAN LIEROP, SIMON, AND Greta and Cornelia.

Former Village Butcher Brings Wife, Five Daughters and Four Sons.

Eleven of the 1,800 passengers arriving here to-day on board the Noord.

construction work almost at a standstill. Work in this line is spasmodic to an unusual degree.

MIDDLE WEST

OPEN SHOP AND PAY CUTS IN CINCINNATI

With Quarter of City's Adult Population Seeking Jobs Workers Have No Choice.

(Special to The Evening World.) CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—While there is an increasing unemployment problem facing this section as winter sets in, with an estimated one-fourth of the adult population of this city and county seeking employment, only three strikes, all of minor character, are going on and the Chamber of Commerce officials, heads of the Manufacturers' Association division, are optimistic for the near future.

Many of those laid off from work are being rehired at less wages and under better contracts, many open shop agreements. One of the moves made to-day indicative of the situation at large, is that of the boot and shoe workers' organization.

William Frost, Business Agent of that very large body of workers, announced to-day:

"The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in recognition of the great change recently in the shoe trade, has just received its demand for a 40 per cent increase in wages. Nine local unions joined in the 'get together' move and to-day voted to continue working under the old wage agreement, which expired Nov. 1. General reductions in shoe prices in the East helped influence the withdrawal of our demands."

Speaking for the Manufacturers' Association, Executive Secretary O. R. Hess said there was practically no labor trouble here now, because of the local election and the diversity of manufacturing done. The largest strike of local mechanics has been settled by mutual concessions and all metal trades are harmonious.

The city printing pressmen are striking, but only five concerns are involved and an early compromise is expected. Manufacturers generally believe the national election result presages a period of confidence and an early resumption by all large manufacturing concerns.

The only large iron and steel plants idle here are the Newport Rolling Mills and the Andrews Steel Company, both at Newport, Ky., and announcement was made to-day that both would resume in the near future.

ABOUT 12,000 IDLE, IS ST. LOUIS REPORT

Labor Leaders Declare This Is "Normal for Season"—No Wage Cut in Skilled Trades.

(Special to The Evening World.) ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The Employment Association reports that out of 150,000 workers in St. Louis 12,000 are unemployed. Some 1,000 are on strike and 11,000 have been laid off by manufacturing industries. The estimate of the number permanently laid off as a result of restriction of business, as compared with war-time activity, is estimated at 5,000. There has been no reduction in wages in skilled trades, but slight reductions have been made and accepted for common labor.

The strike referred to is that of 2,200 on waiters and cooks following an effort to inaugurate the open shop in hotels and restaurants. The Employers' Association says about

1,200 who went out have found other employment.

Labor heads say unemployment is greater than in the last three years, but that there was an excess of employment in that three-year period and conditions here are "not far from normal for the season."

The Chamber of Commerce reports there have been lay-offs, principally in the automobile industry, but that this labor has been largely absorbed by the railroads, especially on the Southwestern lines, where there was a shortage of help.

OMAHA'S 3,000 IDLE WILL NOT HUSK CORN

Work for All Willing to Go to Farms—No Wage Cuts, but Overtime Eliminated.

(Special to The Evening World.) OMAHA, Nov. 10.—There are 3,000 unemployed men in Omaha. Nobraskans have called for 10,000 corn huskers, but the 3,000 idle workmen in Omaha will not accept farm work. There is not a single strike under way in Omaha. The painters and the electrical musicians who have been on strike for weeks, have returned—the painters securing an increase operative immediately.

About 1,500 men have been laid off within the last month by different manufacturing concerns.

The Cudahy Packing Company laid off 750 men. The Ford Motor Company 125 workmen. One hundred men have been discharged from the rubber industries. Some of these had been with the companies ten years or more. There have been practically no wage reductions offered or accepted. In some industries, especially the packing industries, extra time has been eliminated and the men are making less money than formerly because of this.

The employment department of the Chamber of Commerce reports 1,000 in 1,500 men each week applying for employment.

Work is found for most of these. Advertisements for workers, especially office workers, bring from ten to twelve applicants for each position. No reductions are being offered or accepted. Many of the unemployed are men who have been discharged from local machine shops because of their refusal to work on contracts of the can company.

The building trades are working full time and there is a shortage of men. The seasonal flow of construction, mill and agricultural labor has begun to drift to the cities, but the employment picture is considered normal for this time of the year.

There has been no closing of mills or factories, and although there has been a steady decrease from the war activity, the workers have generally been absorbed in industry. There have been no wage reductions reported by labor unions or by the Chamber of Commerce.

LABOR IN TOLEDO FACES HARD WINTER

But Situation Due to Idleness Is Not Yet Acute—Unskilled Labor's Pay Cut.

(Special to The Evening World.) TOLEDO, Nov. 10.—The labor situation in Toledo is not as bad as in some other cities, but is growing worse. The closing of the Willys-Overland plant, which had employed a maximum of 20,000 men, and the consequent crippling of auxiliary industries threw a lot of men and women out of work. Other factories are running with diminished forces and on part time. But the greater part of the released labor has so far been absorbed in public works, which will end with the cold weather, or by other industries.

Estimates of the unemployed vary from 5,000 to 12,000. Labor bureaus say the situation is becoming acute. There are no strikes on of importance. The few hundred electrical and gas workers on strike are tenuously employed. Some few factories have been discharging unskilled labor and hiring it at lower wages, but there has been no organized programme of that kind relative to skilled labor.

Chamber of Commerce officials say that they look for more or less unemployment this winter, but expect an increase of business and more activity after the holidays. Central Labor Union officials say they expect the coming winter and spring to be the hardest in the history of labor in this town. They expect the open shop movement to start with consequent strikes and lockouts and general unemployment.

OUT OF WORK, GET JOBS AT LOWER PAY

Other Springfield, O., Industries Absorb Bulk of Workers as Factories Close.

(Special to The Evening World.) SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 10.—H. G. Root, President of the Employers' Association, estimates that there are 800 idle men in this city. While 800 have been affected by closing of factories and reduction of hours, most of these, he says, have taken employment elsewhere. Only about fifty or seventy-five men are on strike in this city.

There have been no wage reductions, but men and girls who have been laid off have taken service at other plants at less wages, and so labor is not suffering less than three months ago.

C. W. Rich of the Trades and Labor Assembly states that about 1,100 employees of factories have been affected by closing of two plants here and reduction in other forces. Seventy-five paper hangers and carpenters are on strike.

"There have been no wage reductions accepted by the workers," he says. "Some readjustments have been made among non-union men, but union scales are higher than they were a year ago."

PACIFIC COAST

FEW OUT OF WORK IN SAN FRANCISCO

Let Up From War Activity Has So Far Had No Serious Effect on Labor.

(Special to The Evening World.) SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Unemployment has not yet been felt seriously in San Francisco and vicinity, although there has been a let-up in many lines of industry, especially the iron trades. There is only one strike in progress, that of machinists against the American Can Company. This directly involves less than a hundred men, although some 800 others have been discharged from local machine shops because of their refusal to work on contracts of the can company.

The building trades are working full time and there is a shortage of men. The seasonal flow of construction, mill and agricultural labor has begun to drift to the cities, but the employment picture is considered normal for this time of the year.

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LUMBER AND WOOD WORKERS LAID OFF

But Tacoma Reports Labor Situation Not Serious—Few Wage Reductions.

(Special to The Evening World.) TACOMA, Nov. 10.—Conservative estimates in this city put 2,000 men and girls idle in Tacoma. There are no strikes here. Nearly 1,500 men have been laid off through the closing of lumber mills and camps. The others idle are unskilled laborers and some in

the building trades, chiefly carpenters. Wages generally remain at high levels though isolated reductions are reported, in no case, however, of more than 20 per cent.

Twenty-five lumber mills and wood-working plants have closed down during the past month and others have curtailed operations. This condition may be remedied by a reduction of freight rates to allow coast mills to compete with the Middle Western competitive territory. This matter is now under negotiation. Manufacturers are generally pessimistic over prospects for the winter, but the situation is not yet serious. The prospects, however, are for larger labor surplus during the coming winter.

Lumber is the principal industry here and outlook in this is very bad. Other industries report prospects as good.

IDLE ON THE COAST MAINLY "DRIFTERS"

Workers Holding to Jobs and Newcomers Must Go Further, Seattle Reports.

(Special to The Evening World.) SEATTLE, Nov. 10.—Sept. J. H. Shields, in charge of the Seattle office of the Federal Employment Service, said to-day that unemployment conditions in this city are somewhat better than at this time of the year, due principally to the fact that the labor movement is much less than normal. Men having employment are showing a tendency to stick to their jobs. As a result, the thousands of men who have drifted to Seattle from Alaska, Idaho and Montana, attracted by the comparatively mild weather, have difficulty in finding jobs. Many of them are leaving for points in Oregon and California.

The total number of unemployed in

Seattle is estimated by Mr. Shields at 4,000 to 5,000, this including 2,000 to 2,500 who are on part time. W. C. Carpenter, Federal agent for employment in the State of Washington, said that up to 2,000 are idle in Spokane and about 500 in smaller cities throughout the State. He declared the situation is "getting worse every day."

NORTHWEST ONLY THE 'DRIFTERS' IDLE IN NORTHWEST

St. Paul Asserts Harvest Hands Alone Are Unable to Get Steady Jobs.

(Special to The Evening World.) ST. PAUL, Nov. 10.—There are comparatively few idle men among the regularly employed classes of workers in St. Paul according to the Federal State and Municipal Free Employment Bureau. During the past week about six hundred men have been turned away from the employment office without jobs, but most of these were harvest hands who recently finished their seasonal jobs in the Northwest and now are seeking inside employment for the winter.

There are very few men on strike in St. Paul, including about thirty electrical linemen. Most of the idle have been replaced, and perhaps an equal number of plumbers. Virtually none have been laid off here as a result of the closing of mills according to employment experts, but a slack market is blamed for the laying off of about two hundred persons employed in shoe manufacturing.

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SOUTH WAGES SLASHED AS COTTON FALLS

Mills in South Also Go on Part Time—Lumber Men Vote 25 Per Cent Wage Cut.

(Special to The Evening World.) ATLANTA, Nov. 10.—The labor situation in Atlanta is better than ever before. There are no big strikes to settle in the city, but unquestionably there is a certain amount of business depression in the State. Cotton mills are cutting wages of employees, and at the same time running on short time.

The Sawmill Association of Florida, Georgia and Alabama has announced a 25 per cent cut in wages.

The whole trouble in Georgia and the Southeast grows out of the slump in cotton. The crop was planted on the basis of 40 cents, \$200 a bale, and with the dropping to 20 cents a pound and less, a clear loss of more than \$100 a bale, business demoralization was inevitable.

The Governor of the State Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Tuesday night, in a statement before the credit men of this city, said he expected a cotton in wages soon, but declared he believed the present slump would be only temporary.

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YOU CAN BUY IT CHEAPER AT LOFT'S. This seems to be a very common expression of the average candy buyer, and the best part of it is—IT'S TRUE. An experience covering more than fifty years in the manufacture and marketing of confections has taught us something about the candy business. At the close of business last year we found by statistics that Fourteen Million people patronized our stores during the year of 1919. In other words, this would mean that every person in New York City and Greater New York visited our stores 3 times during this period of time. What more powerful expression of public confidence and belief in our methods, our merchandise and our prices could be offered?

Our Big Daily Special For To-Morrow, Thursday, Nov. 11. ASSORTED HARD CANDY GOODIES—A collection of our favorite long lasting sweets, composed of Twists, Cakes, Saltines, Crystal Blocks, American Filled Confections, Buttercreams, Blossoms and many others equally pleasing. SPECIAL. POUND BOX 29c

Added Attraction for Thursday. CHOCOLATE. FINEST MALIBU. The center of this sweet is a delicious filling of a big chocolate, fluffy Honey Sweet Marshmallow, low, under a covering of our Unsweetened, rich, elegant, velvety Chocolate. Our regular five pound, special for the day at 54c, which is a better bargain than ever. POUND BOX 54c

We Are Now Offering MIDGET STICKS. These are dainty little bars of delicious confections, resembling the old fashioned striped candy of long ago. Assorted flavors, presented in ten pleasing fruits, and other flavors, and about thirty boxes. Per box 39c

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